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political science. The formation of the Constitution, also, is regarded and treated as a political, not a legal process. Under the head of "Constitutional Law," the author describes the organization of liberty and of government. The latter topic occupies the entire second volume. The typical constitutions selected for comparison are those of France, Germany, England, and the United States.

—Treason, treason! Let us shout it before it may be too late. Here is Agnes Repplier writing in the May *Atlantic*, "The woman who goes to a Browning society when she would prefer cards and conversation; who sits, perplexed and doubtful, through a performance of 'A Doll's House' when 'Little Lord Fauntleroy' represents her dramatic preference; who reads Matthew Arnold and Tourguéneff, and now and then Mr. Pater, when she really enjoys Owen Meredith and Bootles's 'Baby and the Dutchess,'—pays a heavy price for her enviable reputation." She also makes a plea for the people who resemble that "unfortunate young woman who for years concealed in her bosom the terrible fact that she did not think 'John Gilpin' funny." The article, which is entitled "Literary Shibboleths," claims to be a plea for an honest confession of our real tastes in literature, and a warning against being carried away by literary fashions. Yes, this is all very well, but it would decimate the ranks of the would be literati. Mr. Morton gives us his second paper on "Some Popular Objections to Civil Service Reform."

—The opening article in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for April is by Francis A. Walker, on "Protection and Protectionists." It cannot be called a very satisfactory work, for it merely skims the surface of the subject, leaving its deeper aspects untouched; and, moreover, it fails to make clear the author's own position. President Walker begins by calling attention to the fact, well known to those who have watched the changes of public opinion, that the protectionism of the present day is very different from that of our forefathers, inasmuch as protection is now advocated as a permanent policy, and not, as in earlier times, merely as a means of establishing industries that were afterwards to become self-sustaining. He also points out certain other differences of

opinion among protectionists, and then touches on a few of the arguments on both sides of the question, but without presenting any thing specially new or profound. The next article in the *Quarterly* is by Professor E. C. K. Gonner of Liverpool, on "Ricardo and his Critics," and is an able defence of the noted English economist against some of the aspersions that have been cast at him. In particular, the writer shows that the attacks on Ricardo by the late German economist, Adolf Held, were not only in great part baseless, but were animated by an unbecoming spirit. Professor Taussig has a paper on "The Silver Situation in the United States," which is appropriate to the time. It is not a discussion of bimetallism, but a history of the coinage and circulation of our present silver money, together with an account of the existing state of the silver currency in its relation to gold on the one hand, and to paper on the other. Now that the advocates of silver are calling for an increased coinage of the metal, the facts and suggestions in Professor Taussig's article will doubtless be useful.

—Berly's "Universal Electrical Directory" (London, William Dawson & Son), now in the ninth year of publication, grows in completeness and usefulness with each succeeding year. The issue for 1890, which has recently made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic, contains a complete record of all industries directly or indirectly connected with electricity and magnetism, and the names and addresses of manufacturers in America, Great Britain, the continent of Europe, India, and the British colonies, beside much other matter of interest to those connected with electrical industries.

—D. C. Heath & Co. will shortly issue a manual on the "Reproduction of Geographical Forms," by Jacques W. Redway, author of "The Teacher's Manual of Geography." It is designed for teachers and students who wish to learn the details of sand and clay modelling as applied to geographical forms, and the projection, drawing, and interpretation of maps. The manual will be illustrated with the various projections used in map-drawing, including a number of very easily constructed ones that may be used by younger pupils.

Publications received at Editor's Office,
April 21-26.

- ALLEN, H. A Clinical Study of the Skull. Washington, Smithsonian Inst. 79 p. 8¢.
- BLACKMAR, F. W. Spanish Colonization in the Southwest. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Univ. 79 p. 8¢. 50 cents.
- BLOXAM, C. L. Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. 7th ed. Ed. by J. M. Thomson and A. G. Bloxam. Philadelphia, Blakiston. 799 p. 8¢.
- CHECKLEV, E. A Natural Method of Physical Training. Brooklyn, N.Y., William C. Bryant & Co. 152 p. 16¢. \$1.50.
- CURTMAN, C. O. Uses, Tests for Purity and Preparation of Chemical Reagents employed in Qualitative, Quantitative, Volumetric, Docimastic, Microscopic and Petrographic Analysis. St. Louis, Mo., J. L. Boland Book & Stationery Co. 256 p. 12¢.
- GRAY, J. Electrical Influence Machines. London, Whittaker & Co.; New York, Van Nostrand. 237 p. 16¢. \$1.75.
- GURNEY, J. H., Jun., and RUSSELL, C. The House Sparrow. The English Sparrow in America, by Elliott Coues. London, William Wesley & Son. 70 p. 12¢.
- KAPP, G. Electric Transmission of Energy. 2d ed. London, Whittaker & Co.; New York, Van Nostrand. 348 p. 12¢. \$3.
- KUNZ, G. F. Gems and Precious Stones of North America. New York, Scientific Publ. Co. 336 p. 4¢. \$10.
- LAING, S. Modern Science and Modern Thought. Parts I. and II. New York, Humboldt Publ. Co. 187 p. 8¢. 45 cents.
- LEE, A. B. The Microtome's Vade-Mecum. 2d ed. Philadelphia, Blakiston. 413 p. 8¢.
- MILL, J. S. Utilitarianism. New York, Humboldt Publ. Co. 57 p. 8¢. 15 cents.
- MUIR, T. The Theory of Determinants in the Historical Order of its Development. Part I. Determinants in General. London and New York, Macmillan. 278 p. 8¢.
- RAMSAY, A. C., and others. Upon the Origin of Alpine and Italian Lakes and upon Glacial Erosion. Parts I. and II. New York, Humboldt Publ. Co. 148 p. 8¢. 45 cents.
- RITCHIE, D. G., and HUXLEY, T. H. Darwinism and Politics, and Administrative Nihilism. New York, Humboldt Publ. Co. 55 p. 8¢. 15 cents.
- SCHAEFFLE, A. Quintessence of Socialism. Tr. by Bernard Bosanquet, M.A. New York, Humboldt Publ. Co. 55 p. 8¢. 15 cents.

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— Kossuth has nearly ready for publication three additional volumes of his memoirs. They are said to contain, among other things, his remarks upon the policy of Napoleon III. toward the Vienna Court, and upon the endeavors of the Pope to retain his secular power.

— "Midnight Talks at the Club" is the title of a volume shortly to be published by Fords, Howard, & Hulbert. It is made up chiefly of a series of articles under the same title from the Sunday issues of the *New York Times*, which excited a good deal of interest when they first appeared, and of an article entitled "A Protest against Dogma," by the same author, Amos K. Fiske, which attracted much attention in a recent number of *The Forum*. These papers contain free and candid discussions of various religious, social, political, and moral questions that interest thinking people of the present day.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

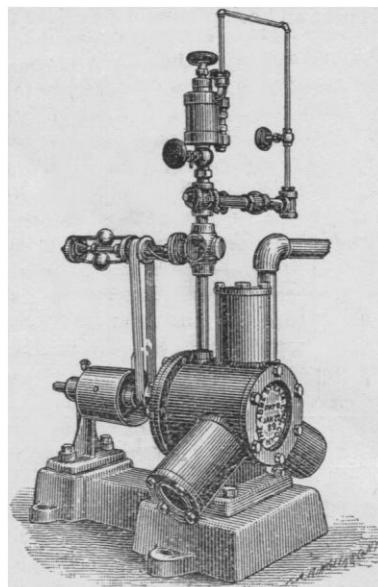
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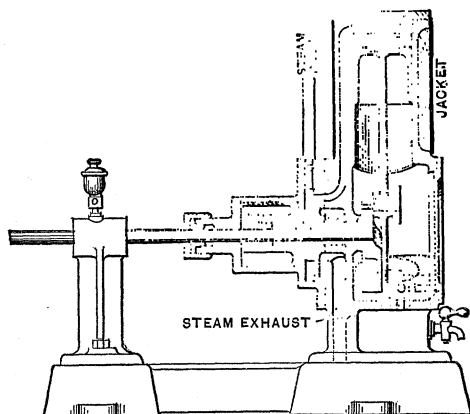


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The Loomis Electric System.

THE Eureka Electric Company (Loomis system), whose ingenious self-regulating system of electric lighting was described and illustrated in these columns about a year ago, have installed many important plants during the past few months. One of their most

recent contracts is one for an installation of two thousand incandescent and several low-tension arc lamps for a large hotel at Tampa, Fla. A notable feature of this installation is the fact that current for both kinds of lamps will be supplied from the same dynamos. Another feature of this installation is that each bedroom in the hotel is furnished with a special incandescent night-lamp, which can be kept burning all night, and at any degree of brilliancy desired by the occupant of the room.

The engines, boilers, and dynamos are placed in a separate building situated some distance from the hotel. The boilers have a total capacity of 250 horse-power, and supply steam to two automatic high-speed engines of 110 horse-power each. These furnish power for four dynamos of five hundred lights each. The main switch is of special design, and controls all the lights, both arc and incandescent. It is so constructed that the dynamos can be run singly, in pairs, or in multiple, any desired combination being made in a moment. Four main circuits run from the dynamo building to the hotel through an underground conduit. Each circuit is provided with an ammeter and a ground detector, and each is connected, by a compound switch, with a voltmeter; so that the electro-motive force of all, or of any one, or of any combination of dynamos, may be quickly taken. As a whole, the installation is expected to be the principal electrical feature of Tampa.

The Eureka Company have also installed a plant at Duncansville, Penn., one-half the output of the dynamos being used for arc lamps, the other for incandescent. They have also recently put in plants, incandescent or mixed, in Hollidaysburg, Penn.; Wakefield, Mass.; Paterson, N.J.; Bloomfield, N.J.; Marcellus, N.Y.; West New York, N.J.; Portland, Ore.; Little Falls, N.Y.; Chester, Penn.; Pinkney, Tenn.; and quite a number of large plants in important business buildings in this city. The growth of their business has been so rapid and constant, that the company have been compelled to remove their factory from this city to larger and more convenient quarters in Brooklyn.

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